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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

WILLIE JONES, 03-B-90828,

Petitioner,

-v-

DECISION and ORDER
05-CV-6378P

T. POOLE,

Respondent.

Petitioner has applied to the Court for appointment of counsel. It is clear that prisoners have no constitutional right to counsel when bringing collateral attacks upon their convictions. *Pennsylvania v. Finley*, 481 U.S. 551, 555 (1987); *Murray v. Giarratano*, 492 U.S. 1 (1989). Pursuant to Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, however, counsel may be appointed at any stage of the proceeding “if the interests of justice so require.”

Habeas petitioners who qualify under the Criminal Justice Act are entitled to counsel if an evidentiary hearing is required, Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, Rule 8(c), as are indigent petitioners who seek to vacate or set aside a sentence of death. 21 U.S.C. § 848(q)(1)(4)(B); *McFarland v. Scott*, 512 U.S. 849 (1994).

Appointment of counsel is within the judge's discretion, *see In re Martin-Trigona*, 737 F.2d 1254, 1260 (2d Cir. 1984). The Court has reviewed the facts presented herein in light of the factors required by law. Specifically, there is no showing at this time that an evidentiary hearing is required, nor is petitioner seeking to vacate or set aside a sentence of death. In addition,

petitioner has not provided the Court with any information which indicates that the interests of justice require the appointment of counsel at this time. It does not appear at this time that petitioner needs the assistance of counsel to present his claims.

Based on this review, petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel is denied without prejudice at this time. It is the petitioner's responsibility to retain an attorney or press forward with this proceeding *pro se*. 28 U.S.C. § 1654.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: Rochester, New York
October 17, 2005

s/Marian W. Payson

MARIAN W. PAYSON
United States Magistrate Judge